



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The argument in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad receivership was concluded last night, and Chief Justice Waite presiding announced that the decision of the court would be rendered on the 3d of January, 1876, to which day the court adjourned. This suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court for Virginia by bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, representing about \$120,000, for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage on the road, and Henry Tyson, esq., of Baltimore, was appointed by Judge Bond receiver. Subsequently the trustees in the mortgages and other of the bondholders became parties plaintiff to the suit by petition, and other bondholders, representing a smaller amount in value of the bonds, asked to be made parties defendant or plaintiff, as the court might direct. The plaintiff in this suit, embracing those who had in the first instance instituted the suit, constituting a large majority of the bondholders, filed the motion to dismiss the suit, which motion was resisted upon the ground that the proceeding was in the nature of a creditor bill, and was for the benefit of all the creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Pending this motion, the trustees in the mortgages instituted similar proceedings in the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage, and in these proceedings General W. C. Wickham was appointed receiver.

If the United States Circuit Court should dismiss the bill, then, under the appointment of the State court, General Wickham would become the receiver of the road.

Judge James M. Sieg, member of the House of Delegates for Highland and Bath counties, died at the smallpox hospital, near Richmond, Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was born and raised in Augusta county, where his parents now reside, and was educated at the University of Virginia. He commenced the practice of the law in 1855, and was in the forty-sixth year of his age. He ranked well in his profession, and did a large business in Highland and Bath counties, in this State, and in Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, West Virginia, and in the Supreme and Federal courts of West Virginia. He was for six or eight years Commonwealth's Attorney of Highland and Bath. In 1873 he declined re-election as judge and returned to the practice of the law. From the 8th to the 12th of November Mr. Jones and Judge Sieg were at Pendleton Court-house trying a slander case. During the trial the defendant in the suit was feverish and excited, but it seemed to be but the natural result of a somewhat vexatious case, and little notice was then taken of it. However, in five or six days after the termination of the suit the defendant broke out with the smallpox, and soon thereafter died. Judge Sieg is supposed to have in some way carried the disease home with him. He had not been here more than ten or twelve days when it showed itself, and he was promptly removed to the hospital. He received every attention his condition permitted, and no effort to save his life was spared.

The Richmond Whig says: "They now call the railroad conductor captain. They never did that much in olden times for the stage-driver; and yet he not only acted as captain, engineer, pilot, and brakeman, but delivered very entertaining lectures on the physical geography of the country, spiced with exciting narratives of personal adventures and humorous anecdotes, and the seat beside him on the box was always considered the place of honor. If the romance of the sea departed with the introduction of steam into the navy, so have we lost much that made travel interesting and pleasant when we changed the stage coach for the rail-car.

There are indications that the old war of etiquette that has been waged for centuries will break out again in Washington with redoubled fury. It seems to be conceded that the wife of a Senator is a little bit the superior of the wife of a Representative, but is the Senator's better-half ranked by the wife of a Cabinet Minister or a Justice of the Supreme Court? Who ought to call first? Who ought to be first invited to State dinners at the White House? These are grave questions, men and brethren, and branching out involve many more of the same sort, over which fussy old tabbies have been annually very much excited.

Speaker Kerr proposes to be democratic in his habits, and will entertain only on a small scale during the height of what is known in Washington as the giddy season. Up to this morning he had contemplated renting a commodious house and giving a series of public receptions. He has now concluded, however, to remain for the winter at Willard's Hotel, and receive only on a limited scale. To-morrow he leaves Washington for Philadelphia to spend the holiday recess.

The suit of Mrs. Sherman against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was concluded in the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county, Va., on Saturday with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$3,000. Her husband, Nathaniel Sherman, was run over and killed by a detached part of the freight train in 1874, and the suit was to recover damages for his loss.

The Senate bill to authorize the town of Frederickburg to issue bonds to redeem the anti-war debt of that town, has passed the House of Delegates.

Complaints are made in New Orleans of French real estate owners, who pay taxes only on compulsion and live and spend their money in Paris. It is asserted that the city contributes largely to the support of the Parisian folly, and that it is continually being drained to build up the French capital.

Judge Robert W. Hughes is convalescent and expects to resume his judicial duties in the course of two or three days.

William Rose, one of the editors and proprietors of the Baltimore American from 1815 to 1853, died yesterday, at the age of 79 years.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Let's go and catch Tweed," is the way the New York man about town asks a friend to partake of a social glass.

Now they say that the President has lost so much in stocks that he is poor. Was it not Wendell Phillips who said that the President had made \$1,000,000, and would not be satisfied until he had made \$1,000,000 more?

The other day a new Funeral Reform Company in London got up a mock funeral, hearse, sables, mourning coaches, mutes and all the other trappings of woe, and paraded the streets, while men on the footway distributed handbills, calling attention to the superior way in which you might be buried.

During a recent examination of a class of youngsters in one of the Chemung county schools, the teacher asked: "What is a monarchy?" and was immediately answered by a bright little eight year old boy: "A country governed by a king." "Who would rule if the king should die?" "The queen." "And if the king should die, who then would be ruler?" "The jack."

The State Financial Outlook.

The Richmond Whig says official documents present the following outlook, on the 1st of October, 1874:

The balance in the treasury was \$192,891 79
Amount borrowed from banks, &c. 220,000 00
Receipts from all other sources during fiscal year ending 30th September, 1875..... 2,417,790 15

Revenue, including tax assessed on licenses in 1874, less cost of assessment, collection and delinquents..... \$1,738,538 47
Receipts from other sources than taxes on property and licenses..... 679,251 58
\$2,417,790 05

Interest annually due on all accounts, per Governor's message. \$2,038,036 34
Amount of interest paid last year on all accounts..... 1,417,315 41

Showing deficiency to be provided for..... \$617,691 93
The Auditor's estimates for the present fiscal year:

Total net revenue for the present fiscal year..... \$1,738,538 47
Estimated current expenses..... 1,000,000 00

To be applied to interest and to any outside or extraordinary appropriations..... \$738,538 47
If all be applied to the payment of interest it would be equal to not quite 24 per cent. on the

Theft interest on which is..... \$2,135,334 34
Amount after payment of current expenses applicable to interest..... 738,538 47

Deficit in interest account for present current year, to be provided for by September 30th, 1876..... \$1,206,797 87

The Auditor estimates the annual amount needed for current interest at 4 per cent. at..... \$1,200,000 00
Estimated amount applicable to interest..... 738,538 47

Deficit..... \$461,461 53
These estimates are based on the existing rate of tax, 50 cents on the \$100 value of land and property upon present values, including licenses.

The reassessment of lands now in progress, and to be completed within this current year, shows a large reduction in values, "two grades as seriously to all" of the revenue of another year, says the Auditor. This reduction, it is thought, will certainly not be less than 20 per cent.

The assessment of real estate in 1874 was..... \$258,436,058 00
25 per cent. reduction in value..... 64,609,211 00

Which reduction in values at the rate of 50 cents in the \$100 value will lessen the Auditor's estimates of receipts from taxation \$258,436 00, and the surplus applicable to interest and to outside appropriations will be reduced from \$738,538 47 to \$480,092 42, and the Governor's balance will be raised from \$617,691 93 to \$871,177 85, and the deficit in the interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be increased from \$461,461 53 to \$714,947 58.

Now as to the debt. Of this there are two classes, one represented by bonds with coupons, and the other by coupons known as "consols," the other class with coupons non-receivable for taxes, called "peelers." The "consols" represent the funded debt, the "peelers" the unfunded debt. The peelers are so called because they represent that portion of the debt funded by the repeal of that provision of the funding bill authorizing the issue of bonds with the coupon attached receivable for taxes. The consols amount to \$20,237,015 80, and bear 6 per cent interest, its coupons being receivable for taxes, the peelers to \$4,277,440 58.

Revenue estimates from present fiscal year..... \$1,738,538 47
Amount which may be paid in coupons..... 1,214,220 04

Balance after receipt of coupons and interest..... 524,318 53
Amount required for support of government..... 1,000,000 00

Deficit in amount required to pay current expenses..... \$475,682 47
With entire amount of interest upon "peelers" left unpaid.....

If the Second Auditor is correct, and only about \$900,000 of the coupons will come in annually for taxes, then the balance, after paying "consol" interest, applicable to the payment of Current expenses of the government, would be..... \$888,538 47

Leaving an annual deficit for that purpose of..... 161,461 53

Leaving unprovided for "consol" coupons unpaid..... \$3,220,94 66
Six per cent. interest on peelers..... 550,04 46
Deficit in meeting current expenses..... 161,461 53

Probable total deficit..... \$1,800,345 93

Putting the "peelers" at 4 per cent., the total deficit will be..... \$841,777 87

We present the figures to the Finance Committee that they may ponder them during the holidays. Gloomy as they are, we must meet them "face to face." How, we will consider upon their reassemblage.

The accented did not have the cravat. This important feature of a gentleman's toilette, this strip of stuff which costs him more moral and trouble, more primping and patience, than all the rest of his costume, was an invention of the Croats. They were first worn at the French court by some officers just home from Germany. They became the sensation of the court and the saloon. Statesmen, courtiers, councilmen, beauty, wisdom, and wit, were at a discount before these men of the cravat. Nothing short of a whole battalion in cravats could satisfy the furore. Men dreamed of nothing but cravats; women adored only the men who wore them. The battalion bore the name of "Royal Cravat." Louis the Fourteenth was the first French monarch to adopt it.

A fearful boiler explosion occurred in South Boston last night, which killed and wounded a large number of people.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Bishop Olinda, of Brazil, has gone to Rome. He was one of the ecclesiastics imprisoned by order of the Brazilian authorities.

In 1874 Italy had 42,920 schools, 1,872,381 scholars and 45,596 teachers. The average pay of the teachers was \$85 a year.

A Russian paper reports that the Cossacks of the Don believe that the end of the world is at hand. Many of them have given up all their property, and have ordered their coffins.

The Viceroy of Egypt lately got possession of \$65,000 subscribed to build a memorial to himself, and has founded a public school with it.

The Italian Parliament will soon consider bills providing for the marriage of the priest-hood and the selection of pastors by the people instead of the prelates.

The Emperor of Brazil contemplates a visit to the United States next summer. He will attend the Centennial Exhibition, and will also make an extended tour through the country.

A gas main exploded in South Boston last night, tearing up the pavement of a crowded street, and killing and wounding a large number of people.

Brevet Brigadier General Morgan, major of the fourth artillery, United States army, died of apoplexy Sunday night at Alcatraz Island, California.

Governor Hartcraft has pardoned the rioters, including the notorious Xingo Parks, convicted some six months since of conspiring to prevent miners from working, during the progress of a strike at the Osceola coal mines.

The Lord Mayor of London, on taking his seat in the justice room one morning lately, was informed that there were no cases to be tried, and, in accordance with an ancient custom, was presented with a pair of white kid gloves as a memento of the fact.

Representatives of trunk lines met at Cincinnati yesterday and decided to advance fourth class freight rates to correspond with those fixed at the meeting in Chicago a few weeks ago. They made no change in the rates on flour and grain. The new tariff takes effect December 28.

The coroner's jury in the case of Sara Alexander, the murdered Jewess, concluded their inquest at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) morgue yesterday, with a verdict that the girl came to her death at the hands of Isaac N. Rubenstein on or about the 12th of December, and that the death of the child was consequent upon that of its mother.

The Solicitor having decided that the City Register is the only legal custodian of the records of the municipal election in Baltimore, Mayor Latrobe has handed over to him the key of the safe in which they were deposited on Tuesday to prevent further mutilation. The papers will still remain in the Mayor's safe, although nominally in the custody of the City Register.

A man named J. H. Lauterbach died in Baltimore on Tuesday night from poison communicated to tobacco from sulphur matches. He was in the habit of carrying the two articles in the same pocket. A little girl died from eating a cake which Lauterbach had given her, and which he had carried in the same pocket with the matches. Two other girls were made sick from the same cause, but recovered after much suffering.

The New England Society of Washington celebrated Forefathers' Day last night by a grand soiree at Masonic Temple. Over five hundred New Englanders were present, including the Postmaster General, Senators and members of Congress from that section, and various heads of bureaus. An original poem was read by Rev. Dr. Kay. Speeches were made by Rev. Perley Pore, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Postmaster General Jewell and others. The literary part of the entertainment closed with singing the "Star Spangled Banner" by the entire audience. The exercises closed with dancing, which was kept up until after one o'clock.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1875.—Eight. The Avenue is brightly lighted, the shops are brilliantly illuminated, people throng the streets in numbers, but nevertheless there is a dullness, and a complaint of what they call, in moored circles, "tight times," and the beautiful goods and holiday "things" are passed by with only a wishful eye. Oh! for a return to "flush times" once more, to times when the Federal capital would not swarm with men and women, who, almost driven to desperation, come here, hoping by some concatenation of fortuitous circumstances, to secure a crumb from the public crib. And in how many instances are they doomed to disappointment, and having exhausted every resource, return crestfallen to their homes with a less exalted opinion of republican institutions and representative government.

Most of the members of Congress are absent from the city, the committees of the House have not yet organized, and, of course, business will not be in order for some days after the reassembling.

Mr. Lewis McKee, ex-member of the House from Virginia, was in the city to-day looking after the interest of the railroad of which he is president, and the construction of which is so essential to the growth of Alexandria, and would be of great benefit to Washington. Mr. McKee is also anxious to impart his views on finance to the Virginia delegation, for which purpose he may, at an early day, ask to be heard by them collectively. He is desirous that State banks should be re-established in order to utilize the State securities and thereby afford greater relief to the people and prevent the distribution and circulation of all the capital at the North and West. Mr. McKee is well posted upon the currency question, and his views deserve serious consideration, which it is hoped the delegation will accord, and as Mr. Goode is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, they may be of benefit to him.

Toward the end of last week a Hamburg steamer sailed for Europe from New York with 647 cases of silk worm eggs, valued at \$6,000,000, which had arrived from San Francisco by rail in three full freight cars, in less than seven days, having previously come from Hong Kong to twenty-three days, or a total of thirty days from freight to send, but the Suez route, though shorter and cheaper, would by its heat have hatched the eggs; and even now in winter, when in Europe, they will have to be stored in cold vaults until the mulberry trees shall have put out their leaves, when the eggs will be allowed to hatch and the worms will feed. It appears by the accounts in the New York papers that the silk worms are put upon long sheets of card board in China, and are left until each board is covered with eggs, which are about the size of a mustard seed. The eggs stick to the cards, which, interlaid with sheets of paper, are packed in wooden boxes, tightly closed, and wrapped in canvas and matting. In this shipment there were over 160,000 cards. It is a curious and unexpected kind of freight for the Pacific railroad.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

We find the following dispatches in the morning papers in relation to the earthquake felt here also by many persons last night. This is the first time such an occurrence has been recorded in this locality, though half a century ago a severe earthquake was experienced in Louisa county, some forty miles north of Richmond. This (if the genuine article) and the recent exceptional quake felt in the South and Southwest would indicate some unusual revulsion in the interior of the earth, and are suggestive, when taken in connection with the present eruption of Vesuvius in the old world, of a general disturbance of the globe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22—12 midnight.—The inhabitants are out en masse. A tremendous shock of earthquake passed under this city at ten minutes to twelve, lasting about ten seconds. Buildings shook, bells rang in hotels; in several cases persons were rolled out of beds on the floor. A general commotion pervades the whole city. The shock seems to have produced a kind of paralysis of the lower limbs of a number of persons.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22.—A shock, supposed to have been an earthquake, occurred here at 11:40 p. m., and lasted about ten seconds and was felt all over the city. The shock was quite severe, shaking buildings and causing many people to rush into the streets to ascertain the cause.

RICHMOND, Va., December 22.—The shock felt here at 11:40 lasted ten seconds, and was quickly followed by another; briefer and not so severe—the last by a concussion in the air, and a smothered sound. The guests at the different hotels were so alarmed from the rocking of the buildings as to assemble in the parlors on disservice ready to leave. The alarm was general, the shock being felt in all parts of the city, the citizens leaving their dwellings in fright and haste. Crowds gathered at prominent points to discuss the matter, and a general state of inquietude exists, many fearing a recurrence of a phenomenon exceptionally singular in this region. An extensive earthquake occurred in Louisa county, fifty miles off, over forty years since, but none nearer here. The vibrations appeared to be from south to north. The shock was felt in Manchester, across the river.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22.—Many persons attribute the shock to an explosion at Clover Hill coal mines, thirteen miles south of Richmond. If such is the case the explosion must have been an extraordinary one to have been so perceptibly felt here.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hinton, by leave, presented a bill to provide temporary accommodations for white lunatics not now provided for, by the purchase of the old Randolph Mason College building in Mecklenburg county. Referred to the Committee on Public Institutions.

The report of the Committee on Courts of Justice, declaring it inexpedient to legislate on the subject of a resolution, amending the Code so as to allow married women to acknowledge conveyances of real estate before a justice of the peace, was taken up and agreed to.

The following bills were reported by House committees: Finance—A bill to amend and re-enact section 112, of chapter 239, acts of Assembly, 1874, with reference to taxes on State bonds. The same committee reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the resolution, as to the expediency of paying Wm. McClusky, Sheriff of Barbour county, a certain sum of money on account of delinquent returns; the report was adopted.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported—A bill to revive and re-enact the act to incorporate the Female Orphan Asylum of Fredericksburg, read and placed on the calendar.

The same committee, to whom was referred a bill granting licenses to gambling establishments, in the city of Richmond, reported with a resolution, recommending that it do not pass.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a joint resolution, requesting our Representatives in Congress to give their support to all measures having in view the belligerent rights of the Cubans, reported by resolution, that it is not becoming to the General Assembly to take charge of the subject. The committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

A RICHMOND LADY RENOUNCES CATHOLICISM AND IS RECEIVED INTO JUDAISM.—A solemn and interesting religious ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, Rabbi of the Jewish congregation Ohabei Shalom, worshipping in the synagogue on Mason street.

This ceremony was the admission into the fold of Judaism of a young woman who was born, reared and educated a Catholic. Miss Ellen McElroy, whose residence is in one of the mining towns of Nevada, was born in Richmond, Va., twenty-two years ago. Her parents were devout Catholics, who caused their child to be christened by the priest of that church in St. Peter's Cathedral, in Richmond. When Miss Ellen was but three years old she had the misfortune to lose her mother by death, and since that time has been an inmate of the family of an uncle, now living in Nevada. This uncle has abundant means, and has given his ward a liberal education, in which spiritual matters were no more neglected than the graces and refinement that adorn womanhood. Thus she grew up under Catholic influences, and in due time made her first confession, partook of the holy communion, and was confirmed as a member of the Holy Apostolic Roman Catholic Church. The circumstances that have led her to the solemn step she publicly took in renouncing the faith of her father, mother and friends, and espousing the opposite, may possibly appear in the sequel. The ceremonies of the occasion were performed by Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, recently of Richmond. They were attended with the wedding of the lady to Frank Baskowitz, a young Jew, from Nevada.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE LATE ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—The daring assault on Monday morning last on Mrs. Haney, wife of Capt. Haney, of the steamer Keyport, at her own door, on 6th street southwest, and robbery of the house of \$200, put the whole police force on the alert to capture the perpetrator of the bold act. Some circumstances surrounding the case pointed to Lovell Tate alias Mingo, well known in police circles. He has not been seen since the occurrence until this morning, when Officer Yeaman, on his way to police headquarters, noticed him standing at the corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at once took him into custody and turned him over to Detective Coomes. He will be held until a thorough investigation of the case can be had. Since the robbery he has shaved off his whiskers, changing his appearance somewhat. The prisoner is a young man about twenty-three years of age, and gives the name of John L. Tate alias Lovell Mingo. He gives his occupation as a laborer, and states that he is from Westmoreland county, Va., where his father is a local minister of the Methodist church. In every particular he answers the description given the officers by Mrs. Haney and others who saw him, with the exception that he now has no side whiskers. The colored woman living next to Mrs. Haney identifies him positively.—Wash. Star.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Receivership—Argument Concluded.

The argument of counsel for and against the jurisdiction of the United States Court in the equity suit against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was concluded at half past 6 o'clock last night.

When this report closed yesterday evening Francis L. Smith, esq., representing \$150,000 of the bonds of the company, was making an able and earnest argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the court.

He was followed by Judge Marshall, of Richmond, who vehemently protested against the court permitting those now controlling the litigation to remove the cause from the jurisdiction of the court. He claimed that the alteration of some of the parties from plaintiffs to defendants to the administration of speedy justice and to ward the exercise of lawful powers. He adverted to the length of the road and the fact that it passes through two States, and suggested the difficulties attending proceedings of the same character in distant forums of separate States where conflicts might arise that would embarrass redress if the complainants were compelled to resort to those tribunals for final relief. Judge Marshall illustrated the objections to proceedings in the State courts in their different phases, and was followed by counsel in favor of the motion to dismiss the cause.

Judge Crump, of Richmond, claimed that a motion to dismiss a cause is addressed to the discretion of the court, in the exercise of which the court is not to be governed by a simple caprice but the discretion must be in conformity with equity and precedents and wise rules of equity practice. Here vast majority of the parties in interest, owning millions of the indebtedness of the insolvent company asked to dismiss their cause and the court in considering the request would look to the convenience of such a vastly preponderating interest. He also urged the consideration that the jurisdiction of the United States Court was not plenary to do full justice to all the interests involved but was hampered by the restrictions imposed by the judiciary act. He asked on behalf of the large interests he represents to be permitted to withdraw the suit with the view to proper proceedings in a State court having competent jurisdiction to state the full requirements of the cause.

J. Alfred Jones, esq., of Richmond, also representing a large amount of bonds of the road, requested on behalf of his clients permission to withdraw the cause from the United States Court.

Judge Shipman, of New York, followed, and made a clear and forcible argument upon the rights of the plaintiff to control the litigation and the discretionary power of the court. He complained that it would be a hardship upon the plaintiff if, when he discovered he had made a mistake in the preparation of his suit, and desired to enter the common order of discontinuance in the clerk's office, and thus dismiss it, if the court should interfere and compel him to proceed in a cause over which he believed the court had no jurisdiction, and which, in all probability, the Supreme Court would reverse upon a writ of error for want of jurisdiction. In the State court no such question could arise. There the jurisdiction was certainly clear and unquestioned. He called attention to the remarks of counsel referring upon the conduct of the trustees, Messrs. Duncan, Calhoun, Kitchen, and Orton, and paid eloquent tributes to their high standing, honesty and impartiality, and to their world-wide fame as men of business capacity and financial ability. He did not conceive that counsel could have introduced any personal reflection upon Mr. MacFarland, but his remarks in criticism of the manner in which the suit was brought were most inopportune. The suit was brought originally by a party owing a large balance of the debt of the road who had compelled the trustees to send counsel to Virginia to assume control of the litigation to protect the bonded debt secured by the mortgage trusts under which they were charged with conscientious duties.

Judge Shipman analyzed the cases cited by his legal adversaries, and drew distinctions between the apparently analogous cases in which he claimed they fell short of supporting the positions they were intended to sustain. Mr. Evans concluded the argument for the dismissal of the proceedings in his clear and liquid tones, which riveted the attention of court and bystanders, but many who had gathered to hear him were disappointed in his argument, which was not as full and lucid upon the contested points as those of some of the other counsel, though this may be accounted for by the fact that the case had already been fully argued, and his time limited to enable him to return to Washington on the 7 o'clock train.

When Mr. Evans concluded, Chief Justice Waite announced that it was due to the argument that the court, in pronouncing its judgment, should file a written opinion, and neither Judge Bond nor himself could prepare it in time to deliver it before the holidays, therefore the court would stand adjourned until the third day in January, when the judgment would be pronounced in this place.

Judge Waite further observed that in the event of the decision being adverse to the court's jurisdiction, the court nevertheless would require proper security to indemnify its present receiver, before his dismissal, against all liability which he may have incurred by reason of his engagements as receiver.

This security, Judge Robertson said, would be given in the event of such a decision.

This notice is thought to foreshadow the decision of the court to dismiss the case.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Information has been received in Washington that the Emperor of Brazil will leave that country, probably in April, for the United States. He will travel as a private gentleman, as he did four years ago in Europe, without any distinction as to his rank, and will not only attend the Centennial Exhibition, but travel over much of our country for pleasure and instruction. The Emperor's daughter, Donna Isabel, will act as Regent during his absence. No more favorable time could be selected for the visit as Brazil is in an entirely peaceful condition, with no apprehension whatever of public disturbance. The recent pardoning of the two bishops who were more than a year ago convicted and imprisoned for alleged State offenses has had a good effect upon the feelings of the people. Brazil was one of the first nations to accept the invitation to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated by that Government, which will have a small building on the grounds for the display in a creditable manner of some of the natural products of that country.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The Baltimore

Sun says: "A few nights ago an attempt was made by burglars to enter the house of Mr. Patterson Bayne, formerly of Alexandria, but they were frightened off. The first intimation of the occurrence received by the family was the arousal of the servants about midnight by a voice coming from the roof. It seems the policeman on the beat had found the front door of a vacant house adjoining that of Mr. Bayne wide open, and going to the roof found the trap-doors of both houses open. The burglars had used a jimmy to pry off the lid of the trap, and in their hurried exit several playing cards were dropped. The dwelling of W. F. Primrose, a few doors above, was also tampered with. Mr. Bayne was robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of property a few months ago.

The Late Cowhiding Case in Baltimore.

The Baltimore American of this morning says:

"The parties to the cowhiding affair at 92 Lexington street, the particulars of which were published yesterday, had a hearing before Squire Hagerty yesterday afternoon. Both parties were represented by counsel. The witnesses examined were Mrs. Bergin, wife of the stockkeeper, Messrs. Herrie and Biendell, employed in the store, Dr. Maddox, Mrs. Maddox, and Dr. Hill. The testimony of Mrs. Maddox went to show that on Tuesday Mrs. Maddox visited Bergin's store for the purpose of making purchases. After looking around the store for a few minutes, she asked Bergin to show her a silver-plated necktie. Upon his producing the article he said to her, 'You don't want to make any purchases here, do you? You are one of those who look around the store and have goods shown them without any intention of buying.' Mrs. Maddox replied, 'I want you to understand that I am a lady, and will not tolerate such language.' He replied, 'Well, I don't know whether you are.' She then informed Bergin that she would take down his name and the number of his place of business, and that he would have to answer for the insult in language used toward her. She then hastened to her husband and related to him what had happened. In company with Dr. Hill, Dr. Maddox proceeded to Bergin's store, and on his way thither purchased a cowhide, to be used as the occasion required. Drs. Maddox and Hill testified that Dr. Maddox asked Bergin whether he was the man who insulted his wife. Bergin replied, 'I have insulted several women here to-morrow.' Whereupon Dr. Maddox made the remark that he only came to inquire whether his wife had been insulted here. Bergin then said, 'Well, what if I have? what are you going to do about it?' and came rushing from behind the counter towards the doctors. Upon his coming forward Dr. Maddox applied the cowhide with some force, throwing Bergin on the floor. Mrs. Bergin, coming to the assistance of her husband, began to pull Dr. Maddox's hair, and when Bergin succeeded in cutting himself loose from the grasp of his assailant, he, together with his wife, began an attack on Dr. Maddox. The fight was afterwards continued by Dr. Maddox and Mrs. Bergin on one side, and Dr. Hill and Mr. Bergin on the other. Mrs. Bergin and the two young ladies employed in the store swore that Dr. Maddox struck Bergin with a cowhide, and afterwards beat Bergin, that of assaulting and striking against Bergin, that of assaulting and striking against Dr. Maddox, but released him on \$500 bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court on the charge of insulting Mrs. Maddox. Dr. Maddox and Dr. Hill were each released on \$500 bail for their appearance to answer the charge of assaulting and beating Mrs. Bergin.

The Sun's account is as follows:

"There was a hearing yesterday afternoon at the middle station-house before Justice Hagerty of the cross cases growing out of the cowhiding affair of Tuesday at Thomas Bergin's store, 92 Lexington street. Seven witnesses were examined, including the principals, as to the occurrence in the store, and the part that Dr. A. H. Hill took as Dr. Maddox's friend on the occasion. As to some of the features of the assault the testimony was conflicting. Dr. Hill was held for court in \$500 bail, charged with assaulting Anna Maria Bergin; also on another charge \$500 bail, assaulting and beating Thomas Bergin. Dr. T. C. Maddox was held in \$500 bail, charged with assaulting and beating Thomas Bergin. Bergin was held in \$500 bail, charged with assaulting Mrs. Maddox. The charge against Bergin of assaulting T. C. Maddox was dismissed. Justice Hagerty said that Bergin acted in self defense in returning his assault, which he had a perfect right to do. The 'insulting language' used by Bergin, according to the testimony of Mrs. Maddox, was that after she had made some remarks about an imitation article exhibited in the store, Bergin, with an insolent manner, said to her, 'You don't want to buy anything; you are one of those who go around to see what they can see, and you get out of here.' Bergin states that he was struck six times, and his eye was blacked besides. Both of the parties were represented by counsel. Joseph S. Hensler for Bergin and M. C. Berridge for Maddox and Hill.